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# MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

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**The Lament.**  
An—"Grave of Bonaparte."  
O, Brigadier Pierce! where now are thy legions,  
Who rush'd but to conquer when thou led'st  
them on?  
Alas! they have fallen in far distant regions,  
And all but the name of their leader is gone!  
CHARGE.  
Let the loud cannon roar and the fierce muskets  
rattle,  
He leads not—he hears not—he's free from all  
pain;  
He has fallen and fall'n on the dread field of  
battle;  
No soldier shall hear him shout "Forward!"  
again.  
O, let him go back to the State of New Hamp-  
shire,  
To live with the boy whom he generously gave  
the penny to buy that sweet stick of candy,  
Which saved him from death and a premature  
grave.  
CHARGE—Let the loud cannon roar, &c.

**Testimony of the Enemy.**  
Some one would render good service by  
recurring to the files of the Union in 1847,  
and collecting the magnificent eulogiums  
then and there lavished upon Gen. Scott.  
At that time Gen. Taylor was the object of  
travels to the palace minions; and it was,  
therefore, no reason to speak in befitting  
terms of the splendid achievements of Gen.  
Scott.

The Washington Telegraph has brought  
forward one of those articles, written by  
the great military historian who then edited the  
central organ of Locofocoism. We subjoin  
it:—

From the Washington Union, April 10, 1847.  
"GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.—Victory  
followed, in rapid succession. It was a  
glorious maxim that we could never cease  
war with honor until we had taken the Cas-  
tle of San Juan de Ulloa. Thanks be to our  
distinguished and illustrious General—to his  
brave officers and men—to the gallant offi-  
cers and men of our Navy, this great  
achievement has been effected with but little  
loss of life on our part. We have taken the  
Gibraltar of the Western Continent. We  
have added new laurels to our wreath—  
The gratitude and admiration of a free  
people are due to Major General Scott.—  
We congratulate our country again upon the  
prowess of their Army and Navy.

"In less than eleven months, a succession  
of achievements have poured in upon us  
which would grace the annals of any people  
under the sun. Let our countrymen re-  
joice, and let them pour out their thanks to  
the brave men who have done honor to the  
character of this free country."

The Louisville Democrat is now among  
the violent opponents of Gen. Scott; but the  
Journal quotes very freely from its columns  
of a former date. On the 17th of May,  
1847, it said:

"The history of the battle of Cerro Gordo  
was contained in Gen. Scott's order before  
its commencement. He pointed out the  
time and place of action of each division of  
the army with the same coolness and pre-  
cision that he would have employed in writing  
the programme of a civil procession. In  
conclusion, he adds the important information  
that the army will proceed on, and not  
return to the camp. It was to be a days  
march up a hill. There were some inci-  
dents not in the order; Scott did not say  
that two captains should eat Santa Anna's  
dinner and drink up his wine."

On the 27th of October, 1847, long after  
the battle of Molino del Rey, and all other  
battles in Mexico, the Democrat said:

"Gen. Scott has earned for himself a  
name and fame which will throw even envy  
into the shade. The man who can lead an  
army of a few thousands through the heart  
of an enemy's country—through the towns  
and cities containing hundreds of thousands  
—who can overcome obstacles of nature  
and art, of the most formidable character—  
who can with his little band, by his military  
skill and combinations, move through a  
forest of fortifications, defended by the troops  
of a nation chosen to defend their capital,  
in a city of two hundred thousand inhabi-  
tants, may well claim the laurels of the first  
general of the age. Nor will it detract from  
his merits, that his skill in planning was  
aided by the best of counselors, and his  
energy in executing by the most heroic  
officers and soldiers. To lead such an army  
is a high honor, but to be able to develop  
the vast resources of skill and valor which  
such an army contains, in the accomplish-  
ment of such unvaried results, is glory  
enough to gratify the loftiest ambition. In  
the achievements of our arms the com-  
manding general, as he has the chief respon-  
sibility, may claim the chief honor."

This is all beautiful and truthful—  
What new evidence could the editor of the  
Democrat have received to induce a change  
in his opinions? Or, if he has not changed  
them, how can he oppose such a man, and  
that too, by concurring in and circulating  
the slanderous charges that are daily multiplied against  
him.

When Gen. Scott had amicably settled  
the troubles of the Canadian frontier, his  
civil capacities seemed to be better appre-  
ciated by political opponents than they are  
present. Then Whigs and Democrats  
admitted that he was a statesman as well as  
a soldier. On his return from the scene of  
his glory, he was honored with a public  
supper at Albany, N. Y. Gov. Marcy pre-  
sided. The following were among the regu-  
lar toasts:

"Winfield Scott—No less the scholar  
than the soldier, whose pen and sword have  
been wielded with equal skill in defence of  
his country."  
Our Guest—The invincible champion of  
our rights, the triumphant vindicator of our  
laws."

Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, as a re-  
solute Democratic ratification meeting at  
Carrollton, in this State, spoke as follows of  
General Scott:

"General Scott is known to the nation,  
and to the world; and as it is not my pro-  
vince to paint Whig portraits, I would be  
content to examine his position before the  
world without saying anything of him per-  
sonally, but for the known positions we re-  
latively occupied in the city of Mexico, and  
for the purpose of saying publicly, that  
throughout our whole intercourse, though  
delicate and embarrassing, he acquitted  
himself in such a manner as to win my es-  
teem and admiration."

He spoke at some length in the same  
style, and his only objection to him seems  
to be his military character, and that his  
election to the Presidency would remove  
him from the command of the army. He  
concluded by expressing the hope that Gen.  
Scott may long continue to occupy the po-  
sition he has so long graced.

**Acts of General Pierce.**  
It is well to have a summary of the chief  
acts in the lives of our political candidates,  
that by juxtaposition, the relative merits of  
each may be speedily and accurately deter-  
mined. We give below a summary of the  
Albany Evening Journal, of the chief  
acts and events in the life of General Pierce:  
Frank Pierce is the son of a General, and  
a brother to a Colonel, and was born at Con-  
cord, New Hampshire, in 1798.

In 1812, his brother Benjamin Pierce,  
joined the armies of his country. Yet at  
this time Franklin Pierce had not passed the  
early age of 14 years!

Shortly afterwards his sister married a  
General.  
In December, 1817, he spelled "but."  
Shortly afterwards another sister married  
another General!

In December, 1833, went to Congress.  
In January, 1837, voted against the Right  
of Petition.

In February, 1837, voted against appro-  
priations for Improvements of Rivers and  
Harbors and Roads.

In December, 1837, went to the Senate.  
In March, 1842, came back again.

In 1832, gave a boy, who was an entire  
stranger to him, a cent to buy a stick of  
candy.

In March, 1847, was appointed a Brig-  
adier General by President Polk.

In June, 1847, ordered Colonel Ransom  
to charge a chaparral on the Vera Cruz  
road, where the enemy were supposed to be,  
which was gallantly executed, although  
the enemy turned out not to be there.

August 19th, 1848, fell from his horse on  
the hard-fought and bloody field of Con-  
treras.

On the 29th of August, fainted at Churu-  
busco.

September 14th, 1847, did not take the  
City of Mexico.

In May, 1848, he lived in a "white-house  
surrounded by a yard of green trees and  
little flower beds, purifying and refreshing  
the air, and loading the air with fragrance."

In October, 1850, dined with Mr. Web-  
ster, and drank the health of "Our Glorious  
Union." The Union has been safe from  
that time to the present day!

Rode several miles in the cold, and sat  
up quite late in the evening conversing with  
a young lady. Date uncertain.

In March, 1851, the Religious Test was  
voted upon in New Hampshire, and through  
the efforts of the "Democracy," retained.  
General Pierce's county gave a larger ma-  
jority in favor of it than any other in the  
State.

In December, 1852, made a speech at  
New Boston, New Hampshire, in support of  
the Fugitive Slave Law.

On the 5th of June, 1852, was "astonished"  
by the intelligence that he was nominated  
for President.

June 6th, 1852, so was everybody else!

**Squandering the Public Money.**  
The legislation of the last General As-  
sembly, made up, principally, of undigested  
"Democracy," has elicited the almost unani-  
mous censure of the people, irrespective of  
party, for its injudiciousness, waste of time,  
and unproductive extravagance.

For evidence that this censure is not  
without cause, we refer our readers to the  
laws just published throughout the State, by  
both Whig and Democratic Journals. They  
will there see, by comparing appropriations  
of that body with those of former Legisla-  
tures, the unwarranted extravagance of the  
latter.

The total appropriations during the ses-  
sion of 1850-51 amounted to \$368,120.—  
In this sum it will be remembered that the  
expenses of the Constitutional Convention  
were included—or at least an appropriation  
for that purpose of \$15,000 was made.

During the sitting of the last Legislature,  
known to be as void of principle as that,  
the total appropriations amounted to \$740,814.  
80! Just \$372,696 more than that of  
the preceding Legislature, expenses of the  
Constitutional Convention and all.

There is, in consequence of which, as  
might be supposed, a deficit in the Treasury  
of \$225,071.46, which the Auditor of State  
is authorized to make up out of the surplus  
fund.

If the SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY  
THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED  
AND FOURTEEN DOLLARS AND  
EIGHTY CENTS, was all the money like-  
ly to be expended this year in fruitless legis-  
lation by a Democratic Legislature, there  
might be some probability of a small sum  
of money accumulating in the Treasury. The  
taxes are high enough in all conscience.

**Lakes and Rivers.**  
The magnitude of the Commerce of the  
West is not realized by the West. Were it,  
we should not now be complaining about  
our neglected Harbors and Rivers. So  
mightily an interest has only to act to have  
what it needs—and it should have.

The steam marine of the West is thus set  
down:

STEAMERS.	TONNAGE.	OFFICERS	AND CREW
Mississippi Valley,	253	67,957.84	6,414
Ohio Basin,	343	67,601.81	3,338
Northern Lakes and			
Frontier,	164	69,165.87	2,855

And now see the results of the computa-  
tion of passengers in order to estimate the  
uses of these waters as lines of travel.—  
Take the years 1850 and 1851:

PASSENGERS.	By the St. Lawrence and Lakes,	1,514,290
	By the Mississippi and Missouri,	892,593
	By the Ohio and its tributaries,	3,464,693

Total, 5,871,576.  
The tonnage of sail vessels, of flat and  
keel boats, is supposed to be equal to the  
steam marine. The computation of the Sen-  
ate Committee of '46, based on "enrolled and  
licensed" tonnage, set down the money value  
of the Commerce of the Western waters at  
(\$341,488,603) three hundred and forty-one  
millions, four hundred and eighty-six thou-  
sand, six hundred and three dollars. To  
this was added the estimates of the flat boats  
—unlicensed—600,000 tons, clearly under  
the mark.

Steam was introduced upon the Western  
waters in 1817.

Since then, sixteen hundred and sixteen  
boats have been built. The loss of life in  
1851, from casualties, amounted to over  
eleven hundred souls; in 1849 it was nearly  
as large. Of the boats mentioned above,  
four hundred and fifty-nine have been lost  
by snags, and twelve millions of property  
sacrificed. The Secretary of the Treasury  
makes this exhibit. That the annual de-  
struction of boats on the Western waters is  
six hundred, and adds that their value is five  
millions; that the cargoes swell the total  
amount to eighteen millions. This fearful  
loss of life and property is enough to rouse  
and unite the West, and to combine with it  
all the seaboard, to establish a National sys-  
tem of improvement which shall proceed,  
year by year, to guard and protect both.—  
True Democrat.

**The Southern Press**  
Is dead! We are glad of it. While its  
editorial course has been generally marked  
with ability and dignity, it has published the  
most glaring, open and treasonable articles  
against our Union that have ever yet seen  
the light of day in this country. It has la-  
bored to encourage and promote the cause  
of disunion, by constant appeals and argu-  
ments addressed to the slaveholders of the  
South. The reasonable Nashville Convention  
found a defender and advocate in the  
Southern Press. The Convention and its  
defender went further, infinitely, than did  
the famous Hartford Convention, to recom-  
mend and urge the dissolution of the Union.  
If they are ever connected, the Nashville  
Convention should have the preference.

But the attachment of the American peo-  
ple to the Union has been too strong for the  
assaults of the "Press." The Union stands,  
and will continue to stand, while the South-  
ern Press has ceased to exist. May it ever  
be thus with the foes of the Union.

The senior editor, Elwood Fisher, states  
that there are FORTY THOUSAND dollars due  
the office, from subscribers, &c. But even  
the receipt of this entire sum would not  
compensate for the expense, liabilities and  
labor bestowed upon the paper. The South  
had promised largely to sustain it by liberal  
contributions; but, with the exception of  
seven thousand dollars from South Carolina,  
not one of these pledges has been redeemed.  
What a shame to the fire-eating chivalry  
of the South.

The higher-law, break-down law course  
does not promise to pay. Here is forty  
thousand dollars lost to somebody, in trying  
the experiment of destroying the Union.—  
Gerri Smith, an honest and benevolent, but  
infatuated man, has lately been compelled  
to pay twelve thousand dollars, as one of  
bail of Chaplin, who attempted the higher-  
law process of running off slaves from Mary-  
land. We trust that experience will con-  
tinue to demonstrate that opposition to law  
and the Union will not only fail of its pur-  
pose, but will involve the agitators in a simi-  
lar fate.—State Journal.

**Disasters on the Western Waters.**  
The St. Louis Republican has published  
a statement showing the total number of  
steamboats lost, and recording loss of life  
on them, from the beginning of steam navi-  
gation in the West up to the year 1852.

Boats sunk, 576; of which the total tonnage  
was 85,258, and the total original cost  
\$7,113,940. The above statistics refer only  
to boats sunk by snags and other obstruc-  
tions. The total number of boats destroyed  
by fire is 166; total original cost \$2,010,  
854. The total number of explosions is  
209, and the recorded loss of life 1,440; the  
number wounded 838. The supposed  
pecuniary loss is put down at about \$2,800,  
000. Estimate of persons killed by 208  
explosions, averaging 11 persons to each  
case, 2,299; estimate of persons injured,  
averaging 2 to each case, 1,381. Supposed  
total killed and wounded 3,680. The record  
of boats destroyed by collisions is some-  
what incomplete. It comprises a list of 45  
boats, whose original cost was \$533,906.

The above our readers may have noticed  
in the Locofoco papers. We clip it from a  
certain Locofoco exchange. It is doubtless  
correct, and a melancholy picture it gives of  
the state of "Western Waters." It is none  
the less true, also, that the same candidate  
for the Presidency whose name stands at the  
head of this Locofoco paper has repeatedly  
voted against appropriations by Congress  
for the IMPROVEMENT OF THESE SAME WEST-  
ERN WATERS! Mr. Pierce thinks it perfectly  
right and fair that Congress should improve  
Eastern rivers, harbors, &c., but the great  
thoroughfares of the West must be left  
alone! It is "UNCONSTITUTIONAL" to improve  
them!

**The Reason for Supporting Him.**  
The following is an extract from a speech  
made by Judge H. V. Johnson at a Locofoco  
meeting in Macon, Ga. The principal  
inducement that he held out for supporting  
Pierce, was his fierce hostility to River and  
Harbor improvements. For once a Locofoco  
orator was not obliged to mistake facts  
in order to make out his case. If a man is  
opposed to all improvement, it is plainly  
his duty to support Pierce and King.

"Regarding it as unconstitutional, he never  
favored appropriations for roads, rivers  
and harbors. I cannot, of course, enter into  
a detailed reference to particular votes. One or  
two must suffice as specimens. In June,  
1836, whilst he was a member of the House  
of Representatives, a bill was introduced  
making a large appropriation for the con-  
tinuation of the Cumberland road. On the  
final vote his name stands recorded among  
the nays.

Again, in 1838, whilst he was in the Sen-  
ate of the United States, he gave a similar  
vote against a bill for precisely the same  
purpose.

Isn't it singular that mineral waters are  
beneficial only to the wealthy? In all our  
experience we never knew a physician to  
advise a poor man to go to Saratoga, or any  
other watering place.

**From the Iron Register.**  
**Conscience in Politics.**  
Some of our exchanges East, a year or  
two since, told a "good one" in relation to  
Gen. Pierce, and John Atwood, which we  
will relate.

We will premise that for the past ten  
years Gen. Pierce has been at the head  
of the "Concord Regency," or Democratic  
Central Clique of New-Hampshire, and as  
such has given his party nominations in the  
State to whomsoever he willed, and kicked  
overboard whomsoever he pleased. It was  
Frank Pierce who kicked John Atwood out  
of the Democratic party of that State, after  
he had been "regularly" nominated for re-  
election to Congress, because he opposed the  
annexation of Texas; and it was Frank  
Pierce, who winter before last, did the same  
trick with John Atwood, after he had been  
"regularly" nominated for Governor, be-  
cause he wrote a Free Soil letter.

Well, it seems that Atwood did write the  
noxious letter, and thereby grievously "sin-  
ned" against Pierce, and of course against  
the Democratic party of the State? Frank  
immediately set for him to come to Con-  
cord "to answer, &c." Atwood took horse  
and arrived at Concord in the night, and  
forthwith made his appearance before his  
"master." Frank, "labored with him in  
love," for a long time, but Atwood was a  
preacher of the Gospel, wished to be a con-  
scientious politician, and did not like to "black  
water" so soon. In defence he openly de-  
clared that he had been "a conscientious  
Democrat for twenty years." Frank looked  
at him with a smile of contempt, and ex-  
claimed with a yell of astonishment,  
"John Atwood? You old fool, you!  
You have been a Democrat twenty years,  
and now talk about conscience!"

**The Iron Industry.**  
In 1842, under a low Tariff, the importa-  
tion of iron to the United States was 80,  
293 tons. In 1844, after the Tariff of 1842  
had gone fully into effect, it was reduced to  
52,836 tons, and in 1846 to 48,295 tons. The  
Democrats had the power in 1846, and made  
a Tariff to suit themselves, reducing it, and  
substituting ad valorem for specific duties.

The effect of this Democratic measure  
was a large increase of the importations, and  
a corresponding decrease of the quantity  
manufactured in the United States. In 1847  
the importations rose to 55,462 tons; in 1848  
to 133,221 tons; in 1849 to 278,088; in 1850  
to 337,532; and in 1851 to 349,720 tons.—  
In 1842 there were 220,000 tons of iron  
manufactured in the United States. In 1844,  
380,000 tons; in 1846, 765,000 tons. After  
this, the Tariff of 1846 being in operation,  
the quantity manufactured fell off each year  
—in 1849 to 659,000 tons; in 1850 to 554,  
000 tons; and in 1851 to 413,000 tons.

These figures show, in contrast, the opera-  
tion of the Tariff of 1842 and that of the  
Tariff of 1846. The tendency of the former  
is to limit importation, and increase produc-  
tion; the tendency of the latter is to increase  
importation, and diminish production. If it  
be wise and politic to buy our iron and other  
manufactures abroad, rather than to make  
them at home, then is the Democratic Tariff  
policy preferable to the Whig policy.

These figures also account for the interest  
taken by the London Times, in the pending  
Presidential contest, and the hearty wishes  
expressed by that paper for the success of  
Gen. Pierce.—Ripley Bee.

**Inducements to Emigrate to Canada.**  
We learn from the Quebec Mercury that the  
Colonial Government has come to the de-  
termination to give fifty acres of wild land  
to all poor settlers, on the public roads, on  
condition of keeping the roads in front of  
their farms in good repair. The regular  
price of wild lands has also been reduced to  
the following rates:—

"In the county of Ottawa, and north of the  
St. Lawrence, except the Saguenay, sixty  
cents per acre; South of Quebec, east of the  
river Chaudiere and the Kennebec roads,  
thirty cents per acre, west of the Chaudiere,  
forty cents per acre, on the South side of  
the St. Lawrence, in the districts of Three  
Rivers, St. Francis, and Montreal, sixty  
cents per acre; in the districts of Saguenay  
and Gaspere, twenty cents per acre.

"Not more than two hundred acres is to  
be sold to an individual. The payment to be  
made in five yearly installments, with inter-  
est."

"In that part of Canada, known as the  
upper province, the price of lands, with a few  
exceptions, is fixed at one dollar and a half,  
for the districts west of the counties of Dur-  
ham and Peterburg, payable in ten years  
without interest; for all other parts of the  
province, eighty cents, payable in five years,  
with interest."

**The Reason for Supporting Him.**  
The following is an extract from a speech  
made by Judge H. V. Johnson at a Locofoco  
meeting in Macon, Ga. The principal  
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Isn't it singular that mineral waters are  
beneficial only to the wealthy? In all our  
experience we never knew a physician to  
advise a poor man to go to Saratoga, or any  
other watering place.

**The General's Sufferings.**  
General Pillow says that General Pierce,  
after falling from his horse at Contreras,  
"lay all night among the sharp-pointed  
rocks of lava." Judge Douglas says that  
these rocks of lava were "red-hot." Now  
a demand of the Colonels of the Times,  
who tell us that they were eye-witnesses of  
Gen. P.'s misfortune, why they didn't take  
him to comfortable quarters instead of per-  
mitting him to lie all night upon the red-hot  
rocks. There are four of them, and surely  
they might, by each taking a leg or an arm,  
have got him off the red-hot rocks. There  
would have been no danger of their burning  
their feet, as we understand they are always  
provided with salamander-skin boots.

You should be ashamed of yourselves,  
Colonels, thus to have neglected your future  
nominations. Bravely all day under a hot sun  
nothing at all to broiling all night upon  
burning lava. The Concord (N. H.) Patriot  
says that General Pierce is "a kind-hearted,  
peaceable man, who never got into a brawl  
in his life," but if he didn't get into a brawl  
on this occasion, there is no truth in the "little  
giant."—Lou. Journal.

**Coal in California.**  
The New Orleans Picayune states, on the  
authority of a friend, that a mine of superior  
anthracite coal has recently been discovered  
near Roanoke, within 300 yards of the river  
Lempa, which empties into the Pacific; that  
it has been tested and found to contain 80  
per cent. of carbon, burning like the moun-  
tain and white ash coal of Pennsylvania,  
and that the indications of the strata are  
such as to justify the belief that it is very  
rich if not inexhaustible. The Picayune  
adds:

"If it answers the descriptions given to  
us, and we have no reason to doubt their  
accuracy, it is a remarkable and fortunate  
discovery, and must prove of incalculable  
importance to steam navigation on the Pa-  
cific. Many new coal fields brought across  
the ocean or from the Atlantic side, at a cost  
of \$60 a ton. A deposit, at so convenient a  
place, in such quantities, must be more pre-  
cious to the owners, and as beneficial to the  
world, as a gold mine."

**Whig Prospects in Tennessee.**  
The Locos make a great "handle" of the  
fact that Parson Brownlow, editor of the  
Knoxville Whig, refuses to support Gen. Scott.  
He asserts that since he came out  
against the old hero, he has added some  
three or four hundred new subscribers to his  
list. Perfectly natural; it was the best pos-  
sible course, and the only one he could take  
to add to his profits. Of course the Locos  
would step forward and subscribe liberally.

But the Parson is beginning to discover  
that he is not the Whig party of Tennessee.  
It is confidently asserted that every portion  
of that State will give Scott a hearty sup-  
port. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North  
American writes as follows:

"Letters were exhibited to me this morn-  
ing, from different parts of East Tennessee  
where the defection was alleged to exist, all  
breathing the most confident spirit; and giv-  
ing assurances of a glorious triumph."

**GREAT SUIT AT ECONOMY.**—Pittsburgh,  
August 19.—In the suit of Nachtrieb vs.  
Economy Society, the commissioners ap-  
pointed by the U. S. Supreme Court com-  
menced investigating the amount of assets  
of the Society. The head of the Society,  
Baker, has been two days undergoing exami-  
nation, which is very searching. The ex-  
amination will occupy a month. An im-  
mense amount of property is involved in  
the case. Nachtrieb, formerly a member,  
was expelled about twenty years ago, owing  
to difficulties with Count Leon, and claims  
his share of property and damages. A com-  
missioner was appointed on a preliminary  
deed to report, and to be subsequently ar-  
gued. Among the assets was five hundred  
thousand dollars in specie, withdrawn from  
circulation during Jackson's administration,  
in the suspension of specie payments by the  
banks, which has been lying idle in vaults,  
at Economy, ever since.

Some very funny mistakes arise from  
the want of information respecting the iden-  
tity of the Locofoco candidate for President.  
A few days since, a farmer, residing in one  
of the towns of this county, who frequently  
brings his fat to market for sale, and has  
often disposed of it to the firm of Hawkins &  
Pierce, lively stable keepers, came in a few  
days to the Locofoco nominations were  
made, and being anxious to know who the  
candidate of his party was, inquired of a  
friend for that information, and was told that  
it was Pierce. "Well," said the old gen-  
tleman after reflecting a moment, "I should  
have liked it better had it been Hawkins—  
but I suppose we must go it."

The awkward mistake occasioned some little dithering  
among the by-standers, but his friend ex-  
plained to him that it was a man up in New  
Hampshire by the same name.—Oswego  
Times.

A model lady puts her children out to  
nurse, and tends her lap-dogs; lies in bed till  
noon, wears paper-soled shoes, and pinches  
her waist; gives the piano fi, and forgets  
to pay her milliner; cuts her poor relations,  
and goes to church when she has a new  
bonnet; turns the cold shoulder to her hus-  
band, and flirts with her "friends," never  
saw a thimble, don't know a darned needle  
from a crowbar; wonders where puddings  
grow; eats ham and eggs in private, and  
dines off a pigeon's leg in public; runs mad  
after a new fashion, doats on Byron; adores  
every new fool who goes behind a moun-  
tain, and when asked the age of her young-  
est child, she replies, "Don't know indeed;  
ask Betty."

**A CASE OF POISONING.**—The family of  
W. O. Forrist, Esq., of this village, were  
poisoned yesterday. Arsenic was put in the  
tea kettle, and the family, consisting of Mr.  
Forrist and wife, and Mrs. Forrist's mother  
and sister, drank tea at 4 o'clock.

Amount of poison as to produce  
vomiting in a short time. Dr. Hamilton  
was called in to prescribe for the family,  
and analyzed the water in the tea kettle, and  
found it to contain arsenic. He thinks the  
family will all recover.—London Republic.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**  
**SPONTANEOUS PRODUCE OF WHEAT.**—The  
Spartanburgh Carolina Spartan, has been  
furnished with the following statement by  
Mr. Wyatt Lipscomb, a highly respectable  
citizen of that district, under whose personal  
observation the subjoined facts occurred:—  
In 1849, a parcel of ground, about six acres  
was sown in wheat, which was destroyed by  
rust, and was not reaped. In 1851, the  
ground was cultivated in corn, and a harvest  
of that grain was reaped. In 1852, volun-  
teer wheat was discovered, which was sup-  
posed to be a cheat, but suffered to grow up  
and mature. It turned out, however, to be  
excellent wheat, and the crop was reaped,  
producing 3 1/2 bushels from six acres of  
ground. This was indeed an extraordinary  
circumstance in agricultural experience.